Equal Rights

VOL. XIX, No. 4
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 25, 1933

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FEB 24 1933

Trial of Susan B. Anthony Reproduced at Celebration

The climax of the pageant presented on February 15 in the ballroom of the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, in commemoration of the 113th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, was a spirited scene in which Miss Anthony was tried for illegal voting. Mrs. Carroll F. Merriam, impersonated Miss Anthony and played the part with a rare degree of force and distinction. Emilie A. Doetsch, formerly of the editorial staff of the Baltimore News, presents a full report of the celebration in this week's issue of Equal Rights.

Equal Rights

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of the
National Woman's Party
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Washington, D. C.
Phone, Lincoln 1366
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Md.
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Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., Under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.

Introduced in the House January 11, 1932, by Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana.

The Mary Winsor Prize

THROUGH the generosity of Mary Winsor, associate editor of Equal Rights, we are able to offer our readers an unusual opportunity.

Believing that Equal Rights should be more widely read, Mary Winsor has set up a prize of twenty-five dollars for the person sending in the greatest number of new subscriptions between March 1, 1933, and March 1, 1934. In this instance, reversing the example of our gentlemen friends, the word "person" means only females. No man need compete; this prize is destined for a real woman.

Who that woman is to be you know better than we do, but of one thing we are certain;: she will have to be a person of initiative. Not that we wish to discourage any competitor. It may well be that no one will send in more than five or six subscriptions. Well and good; then send in seven. The principle thing is to send in more than anyone else does.

This is, of course, always true, prize or no prize. Feminists should support their own journal. The more readers we have for Equal Rights the more quickly our objective will be achieved, and the more members will be securely sewed into the Woman's Party.

We particularly recommend this competition to our student members. They can get lists from the State chairmen of the Woman's Party and then sell the paper to the membership. Only a small percentage of the members of the Woman's Party subscribe for Equal Rights, and if they were reminded they would gladly do so.

The politicians are also a good field for effort. They like to know, for quite practical reasons, what women are up to.

Advice and subscription blanks and lists of current subscribers in any State of the Union may be had on application to the business manager of Equal Rights, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Maryland. A signed receipt for every subscription turned in will be returned to the competitor so there will be no chance for error.

In addition to the prize of twenty-five dollars the competition offers numerous other advantages. People need the journal if they are to keep abreast of the times. Members of the Woman's Party who do not subscribe get out of touch and lose interest in the movement.

New subscriptions help pay our bills and that is something these days. So get to work and win the prize and incidentally do your bit toward strengthening the Feminist movement in America.

We Appeal to You

AS a news sheet Equal Rights stands in a wholly original relationship toward its subscribers. Having no official reporters of its own, it must depend upon its readers for the news, and it is in this connection that we appeal to you today. Whenever anything in the way of Feminist activity occurs in your community, and more particularly when anything is about to occur, please send us the information.

The "dead line" for copy is the Sunday next preceding the date of issue. We shall be delighted to publish advance notices of meetings, hearings and radio talks, but we are not clairvoyant. Unless you get the news to us, we cannot publish it.

"News From the Field" should be the most stimulating department of the paper, but the lack of active co-operation on the part of our readers makes it quite impossible to develop this section as we should like to. A few of the State organizations, a very few, send in news regularly. The rest hide their light under a bushel. This is not good, for two reasons; first it gives a wrong slant as to the activities of the various States, making it appear that some organizations work continually and others not at all; second it deprives our readers of a good example.

While it is very desirable that every State president should appoint an official reporter to collaborate with Equal Rights, the real responsibility rests with the membership. In sending in news be sure to give full names and addresses, and do not omit the date of the meeting. Proper names should be printed in order to avoid error. With regard to newspaper clippings it is most important to affix the name of the paper and the date of publication. Otherwise the clippings are unuseable.

Equal Rights, as a record of current history, is already a "source book," used widely by students of the woman movement in America. We appeal to you for the information which will give balance and perfection to this most important chronicle of progress in the making.

Eight-Hour Bill Given Hearing

By Mildred Kahler Geare
Editor, Club Woman's Section, Baltimore Sunday American

THE committee room of the city delegation at the State House, Annapolis, was overflowing on Thursday, February 16, with women representatives of many organizations in Maryland for a hearing on the eight-hour bill for women only before the labor committee of the House of Delegates.

This bill known as House Bill No. 35 was recently introduced by Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, a member of the House of Delegates from the Third District. Hon. Junius Love of Washington County, chairman of the committee, introduced Helen Elizabeth Brown, attorney and chairman of legislation of the Business and Profesional Women's Council of the Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, who presided.

"Passage of this law would increase law enforcement costs at the taxpayers' expense," Miss Brown said, "the Business and Professional Women's Council is not opposed to labor legislation as such. But unless labor legislation applies to all workers, it is a detriment to those upon whom restrictions are placed. It should not discriminate against one group of workers on the sole ground of sex.

"The only intelligent basis for labor legislation is the nature of the work not the sex of the worker. The United States Supreme Court has frowned on labor restrictions for women only by holding them unconstitutional on the ground that a woman of mature age cannot lawfully be subjected to restrictions upon her liberty to contract which cannot be imposed upon men under similar circumstances.

"The proposed law restricting women only to an eight-hour day is in reality a discrimination against them, although it has been disguised by its sponsors as protective legislation. Any labor law which is supposed to protect women workers but does not protect men workers is a detriment to women and results in their being deprived of employment."

James L. O'Donnell, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and for 30 years a member of the International Moulders' Union, said that he stood firmly for protective legislation for labor but he wanted such legislation to apply equally to men and women and that the passage of House Bill No. 36 would work great hardships on hundreds of women workers.

Sophie K. Nordenholz, attorney and secretary of the Woman's Bar Association, asked the labor committee to consider carefully the havoc they would create among women by the passage of such a law. She explained that those opposing the bill were asking that the word women be changed to persons, in its reading.

Mrs. August Klecka, wife of the vice-president of the City Council, who told of her personal experiences in a factory, pleaded with the committee to make this bill apply equally to men and women or else to pass unfavorably upon it as the bill now reads.

Others who spoke in opposition to the bill were Mrs. Frank Phillips, president of the Democratic Women's Club; Lula E. Powell, president of the Maryland Federation of Republican Women; Margaret D'Unger, president of the Baltimore City Federation of Republican Women; and Ida I. Kloze, attorney and president of the Business and Professional Women's Council.

Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, headed the delegation favoring the bill. Those who spoke in its favor were Dr. J. Knox Insley, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Mrs. G. Abram Moss, of Annapolis; Mrs. Peter Bradley, president of the Housewives League; Anna Neary of the American Federation of Labor; M. Lindsay and Joseph McCurdy of the Federation of Labor.

Maryland Commemorates Miss Anthony's Birthday

By Emilie A. Doetsch

HISTORY records that in her last illness, Susan B. Anthony, in reply to a question about the next life, turned to her faithful friend, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and said:

"Some people think they know a great deal and they tell us what will and what will not happen. I cannot say, but this I do believe, that if any one there can help or influence those left behind in this life, I will come to you."

There is here expressed a wistfulness not usually associated with this great and heroic character. Even after death Susan B. Anthony wished to carry on. "I am sure," she said, "that in every effort for woman's freedom and better service in the world, I shall be as deeply concerned as I have been here. If there is any way of knowing about it and if it is possible, I will always be where I am most needed."

Like Susan B. Anthony, we who are living "cannot say" whether the dead can bring any influence to bear, except through the example set by them during life, on those whom they have left behind. And yet, it took very little imagination to feel that the spirit of Susan B. Anthony was present at the beautiful and reverential dinner and pageant held Wednesday, February 15, the 113th anniversary of her birth, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland.

The suggestion to observe the birthday of Susan B. Anthony as the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln are celebrated—this triumvirate of great Americans who first saw the light of day in the shortest month of the year—was originally suggested by Ida I. Kloze, lawyer and president of the Business and Professional Women's Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Women's Party. Under the auspices of the Council, a commemorative Anthony dinner was held last year, but this year it was felt that the National Woman's Party should not alone sponsor a celebration in memory of a woman who, like our other great February dead, belongs to the whole nation.

Accordingly, Miss Kloze sought out Marie W. Presstman, lawyer and member of the Maryland State Board of Motion Picture Censors, and vice-president of the Maryland Branch of the Woman's Party, and asked her to use her influence as a leader in a number of outstanding women's organizations to make this year's dinner a tribute not of any particular group, but of all the women of the city and State. Miss Presstman took up the idea with enthusiasm. Under her spirited leadership women and men who had heretofore taken no interest whatever in woman's struggle for equality came to realize that Susan B. Anthony had been one of the greatest spirits not only of the recent past but of all time and that in honoring her they were honoring and ennobling themselves.

Furthermore, as the various participants in the memorial familiarized themselves more and more with the details of Miss Anthony's work and life, the feeling grew that the celebration of the birthday of this great woman should not be left to small groups in scattered localities but that February 15, like February 12 and February 22, should be set aside as a day of national rejoicing and thanksgiving.

This sentiment has in fact grown into a definite intention on the part of the several hundred women and men who attended the celebration that Susan B. Anthony's memory shall be a vivid, living thing in Maryland. It is hoped at the

same time that other localities will establish the custom of celebrating Miss Anthony's birthday so that for centuries to come the name of Anthony will be enshrined in the national consciousness with the names of Washington and Lincoln.

Assisting Miss Presstman on the reception committee were nineteen of the city's outstanding women, including Dr. Florence Bamberger of the Johns Hopkins University, Mrs. William Baurenschmidt, Mrs. Duncan K. Brent, Mrs. M. L. Crockin, Mrs. R. Morison Henry, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. Francis H. Jencks, Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Mrs. Charles R. Posey, Miss Emily Brune Randall, Miss Julia R. Rogers, Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, Mrs. Harry R. Slack, Jr., Mrs. George A. Solter, Mrs. I. Ridgeway Trimble, Miss Anne Graeme Turnbull, Mrs. Robert H. Walker, Mrs. Thomas J. S. Waxter and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst.

There were, in addition, 200 patronesses, including some of the most prominent women in the State.

Mrs. Robert H. Walker was chairman of the pageant committee and was assisted by Mrs. Felix R. Sullivan, Jr., and Mrs. Broadnax Cameron.

THE pageant was in four parts, the first consisting of a series of living portraits of American women who had fought against injustice to their sex, several of whom had been Miss Anthony's friends and co-workers. Comely pages in the persons of Cary Mason and Esther Wight drew aside curtains bringing to view each lovely portrait. In several cases authentic oil paintings had been consulted, so that details of costuming and posture could be reproduced with historic accuracy. As each portrait was unveiled a narrator, Mrs. H. Findlay French, well known to Baltimoreans as a member of the Vagabonds, Baltimore's famous aggregation of amateur actors—it was the first Little Theatre group to be formed in this country—read with clear musical intonations the description of each celebrated woman's achievements. Here was a "Vision of Fair Women," more enthralling, a subject-matter of more enduring stuff, than Tennyson has envisaged.

It was highly appropriate, inasmuch as the celebration took place in Maryland, that Margaret Brent, the first woman to ask for a vote—and that 125 years before the founding of the Republic—a lawyer who eloquently pleaded her cases and won them, the executrix of Lord Baltimore and for a time the virtual directing head of the affairs of the colony, should have led the procession. She was impersonated by Hallie Brent, a lineal descendant of the brother of Margaret. Next came Abigail Adams, wife of the second President of the United States, a sprightly lady who knew what she wanted in that she wrote her husband in March, 1776, that "in the new code of laws which I suppose will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies." Mrs. L. Emmet Holt sat for this portrait.

Though born in Connecticut, Emma Hart Willard, original of the third portrait, former principal of the Emma Willard School of Troy, New York, and the writer of an address on "Female Education," known as "The Magna Charta of the Rights of Women in Matters of Education," had Maryland connections. Her sister, Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, became principal of the Patapsco Female Institute at Ellicott City, Maryland, which was one of the famous old schools for women of the South. Miss Willard was impersonated by a grand-niece, Mrs. Aubrey E. King. While the portrait stood revealed, Johns Phelps of the Baltimore bar, a grand-nephew, sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," the words of which had been written by his grand-aunt.

Mary Lyon, whose demureness under her Quaker bonnet gave little evidence of her iron will since, "once having made up her mind to do a thing, nothing could stop her," and who became the first president of Mt. Holyoke despite masculine derision poked at "she colleges," was impersonated by Dr. Elinor Pancoast of Goucher College.

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two women who gave direction to the suffrage movement by sending out calls to the first women's rights convention probably ever held in the world, the one that took place at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, were represented by Dr. Buford Johnson of the Johns Hopkins University and Louise N. Graham, president of the Baltimore County Branch of the National Woman's Party. These two and Susan B. Anthony are the three suffrage pioneers whose marble statue stands in the crypt of the Capitol in Washington.

FINALLY there appeared a woman who came to know Miss Anthony later in life, but who had already shown herself to be a patron of education and a friend of all women — Mary Elizabeth Garrett of Baltimore. Her impersonator was Mrs. Walter Ruth. The eloquent tribute to her memory that was read while the picture was being exhibited had been written by Dr. M. Cary Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College, who, with Miss Garrett, had been a devoted friend of Miss Anthony. It was Miss Garrett's generosity, long before she met Miss Anthony, that had opened the doors of the Johns Hopkins Medical School to women students.

Part II of the program consisted of the re-enactment of the famous trial of Susan B. Anthony for having committed the "crime" of voting in the election of November, 1872, in Rochester. Miss Anthony contended she had the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Her defense, following the question put to her by Associate Justice Ward Hunt of the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua as to whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced is an epic in prose, a flaming philippic directed against all who would keep women in subjection, political, social, moral or intellectual. Mrs. Carroll F. Merriam enacted the role of Miss Anthony with a noble dignity and a gripping realism that kept her audience breathless from the moment when she flung at the court her protest that "my natural rights, my civil rights, my political rights, my judicial rights are all ignored" to her sublime asseveration that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

OTHERS who contributed to the successful portrayal of the trial scene were James McLaughlin as the Judge and Conway Hodges and Nicholas G. Penniman III as counsel for Miss Anthony. Friends of Miss Anthony at the trial were impersonated by Mrs. Felix Sullivan, Jr., Helen Carroll, Margaret Taylor Jenifer, Priscilla Towers, Kitty Wirt Walker, Becky Dobbin, Mary Lee Poe, Mrs. L. Emmet Holt and Mrs. Walter Ruth. Wearing the quaint and colorful frocks and bonnets of the period, they contributed a charming back-ground to a dramatic ensemble. Much credit for staging the scene and coaching the players is due to John Phelps, already mentioned as the grand-nephew of Emma Willard.

Part III was a musical interlude consisting of a group of songs that were beautifully sung by Harriet Colston, soprano, assisted by Laurence Petran, accompanist, and including compositions of Lenormand, Poldowski, Massenet, McDowell, Watts and Bibb.

There followed short, crisp, eloquent tributes to Miss Anthony as the immortal leader of women. Miss Presstman, the chairman, in introducing Edith Houghton Hooker as toastmistress, spoke of the invincible purpose that had dominated Miss Anthony. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, emphasized the debt which all women owe to this pioneer, and Florence Bayard Hilles, national chairman of the National Woman's Party, expressed the hope that from the large, representative, and enthusiastic audience "other Anthonys" might arise to carry on the work. Dr. M. Cary Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College, in reminiscencing about Miss Anthony, introduced a warm personal note. She said that when Miss Anthony came to Baltimore in 1906 to preside at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she stayed with Miss Garrett. Miss Thomas was also there and during the

week of the convention some of the world's outstanding suffragists gathered around the fire-place in the evening at Miss Garrett's home, but Miss Anthony, because of a certain indescriable quality of greatness, stood out above them all.

In closing, Edith Houghton Hooker issued a ringing call to action. She called attention to the fact that at the present moment, at meetings of legislatures in 45 States, laws are being introduced discriminating against women — some directed against teachers and many against married women. Neither men alone, nor women alone, Mrs. Hooker contended, could build an enduring civilization. She called upon her hearers to make the present occasion a dedicatory one, using Miss Anthony's life as a foundation on which to build a true democracy.

Among out-of-town guests invited to the celebration, besides Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Poole and Mrs. Hilles was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The wife of the President-elect was unable to attend but sent a telegram of felicitation which read:

"Susan B. Anthony was a pioneer in woman suffrage and all women should be extremely grateful for the work which she did in their behalf. I deeply regret my inability to be with you to pay tribute to her memory on this occasion. Please extend my best wishes to all those present."

The Feminist Movement in Spain

By Margarita de Mayo, Associate Professor of Spanish, Vassar College, New York

THE new regime is born to the light of a new dawn, and a new, but not exotic page is turned in the book of the nation's history. As dawn broke, the Republic stretched its hand to the Spanish woman and said: "Rise and walk!" It granted her the vote and equality of civil rights; it granted her the right of divorce on the same grounds as men, and erased from the statutes all distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children. It elected one woman Director General of Prisons, and another to the most important commission in the Congress—that which had to write up the projects and the constitution for the new Spain. And as the members of the Congress considered that the intervention of women is of great importance to give the proper modern sense of balance to this constitution, the Parliamentary Commission sought the aid of yet another woman, a lawyer, and not a member of the Congress, to collaborate as a woman and as a judge in formulating the laws which are to guide Spain's life. When the Republic sent representatives to Geneva, it again, chose a woman as a member of the Commission. It was a gesture far beyond any made by the rest of Europe, and the women responded worthily.

The first symptom of the awakening political consciousness among women was the appearance of various political groups such as the "Women's Socialist Party," "The Radical Socialists," the "Radical Republicans," etc., all inside the Republic, and all political in character. Among these groups, one stands out which is worthy of being known throughout the world of women, because of the type of women it attracts, the extensive program which it proposes to develop in the field of education, the success, unequaled heretofore in Spain, which it has won among the women, and above all, for the character who inspires it. This is the "Asociación Femenina de Cultura, Cívica" (Woman's Association of Civic Culture), founded and directed by a woman well known in the world of letters.

As the title shows, it is not an organization of ordinary political character. Along with its republican ideas, the association tries to educate and to form a true consciousness of citizenship in that type of woman who most needs the inspiration of this citizenship forming culture—telephone girls, telegraph operators and bank clerks. In a word, those who have neither the dynamic spirit of the

Maria Martínez Sierra

proletariat, nor the conscious and organized action of the educated woman.

Knowing Spanish individualism and its inborn lack of political enthusiasm, no one but a crazy person—or a Spanish woman—would so much as dream of such an undertaking. Only by actually living in the midst of Spanish life can one realize the courage and the inspiration which are necessary to undertake a task such as this. And only a truly privileged woman would realize it with success. The woman's name is María Martínez Sierra.

Her name is well known to all who have seen "Canción de Cuna" (The Cradle Song) and "El Reino de Dios" (The Kingdom of God) written in collaboration with her husband. She has observed and analyzed life with the avidity of a true artist, and life has given her the natural realism which distinguishes her style. And life, also, has given her a taste of struggle and of bitterness which she has always accepted as an inescapable teaching from life. Her attitude toward life, as much toward success as toward suffering, has been one of indulgence, pardon, and understanding. Now she has undertaken the overwhelming task of educating an unpolitically-minded mass to civic understanding.

What did María Martínez Sierra have to count on to help her in this great undertaking? She was surrounded by a group of about twelve of her own social standing. And these were all she could count on for a start. She had no money; for this work, like all hazardous and idealistic undertakings in Spain began without either financial or social help. And what is more, it began without a roof over its head and without members beyond the original organizers. It possessed but one concrete element: a cultural program broad enough to attract the class of women whom the A. F. C. C. was determined to reach. The Escuela de Estudios Superiores de Pedagogía, donated its class rooms, and there María Martínez Sierra organized a series of lectures on divers subjects from prenatal care and child study to law and art, given gratis by those of greatest renown in these subjects. At the same time she gave a regular series of talks in which she interpreted "The Republic" of Plato. At the end of six months of this work she had drawn about her six hundred office girls and the Association was incorporated, and established a maximum monthly quota of five pesetas (40 cents in present change). Now they have a clubhouse in which to develop the program of the classes, lectures, and concerts, supplementing these courses by visits to museums and studios of artists. When the commentary on "The Republic" of Plato was completed, María Martínez Sierra began a course in Spanish contemporary literature under the title of "La palabra y la Idea" (The Word and the Idea), directing at the same time the great crusade of our times, the campaign against war. And with her fine and penetrating irony she comments on the "war-like pacifism" of certain mem-

bers of the European and American press.

Until now the ideal, the spirit of sacrifice has done everything. Now they have a home which entails a monthly rent; they have a library which is being built up by gifts alone: the furnishing of classrooms and sitting rooms have been given by various firms on credit. María Martínez Sierra hopes to have a thousand associates by the first of the year. With this number, the existence of the A.F.C.C. would be assured. Can this association reach this number? If not, will this work of idealism and self denial fail for lack of funds? It is hoped not. The Spanish woman has awakened and risen to strength in the life of the nation. María Martínez Sierra has undertaken the generous task of interpreting to the mass of office workers the will of Spain in a new era.

Women Make Good Jurors

WILLIAM S. ADKINS, Assistant Clerk of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, recently said some very complimentary things about women who have served as jurors in the District. The law in the District is optional, women being excused from jury duty merely on request. At first, Mr. Adkins says, many Washington women declined to serve, but on the call for January, 1929, appeared Mrs. Jeter C. Pritchard, widow of Senator Pritchard, who was once a justice of the District Supreme Court. Mrs. Pritchard was persuaded to serve and was afterwards appointed a member of the Jury Commission where, we have Mr. Adkins own testimony, "she filled out a term as chairman rendering the most distinguished service."

"Her good example," Mr. Adkins goes on to say, "seemed to mark a turn in affairs. Since then we have had plenty of lady jurors, sometimes almost an embarrassment of riches.

"An early grand juror was Miss Evelyn Jarvis. Although she was only 22, her good common sense and alert mind convinced everybody that women jurors were going to be a success, an expectation amply fulfilled by another very young juror, Miss Elizabeth W. Miles. Her serious mien in trial cases seemed to reassure the lawyers, although she was only slightly past legal age."

The late Judge Walsh of Philadelphia, in commenting on women jurors in Pennsylvania, said: "I should say that women jurors are very capable and satisfactory, both in the criminal and civil branches. I have found them less inclined to give way to impulses or emotions than many of our male jurors. This condition stands out most prominently in criminal cases. In short, I might say, that if the Nineteenth Amendment does nothing other than give to the court the aid of the women jurors, it will justify its existence as a part of the Constitution."

Could there be any stronger testimony of the desirability of jury service for women than that of these two men?

Judge Gustave G. Gehrz of Milwaukee, prominent Circuit Court Judge, has expressed himself heartily in favor of jury service for women.

"I have tried numerous cases with mixed juries," says Judge Gehrz. "My close observation has convinced me that women make very good jurors. They are attentive, observing and just. Our special verdict system affords a very satisfactory test of the intelligence and sense of fairnesss of jurors. When polls are taken after the jury agrees, the judge is readily enabled to learn the view of the several jurors upon the several, and many times complex, issues of fact submitted for jury determination. I have frequently noted with gratification that women jurors have solved such issues with fine understanding of the trustworthy evidence and with commendable consistency. I willingly express my entire support of the women jury system."

Another well-known Wisconsin Circuit Court Judge, John J. Gregory, says, "I am happy to say that in my personal contact with jurors since women have been granted the right to serve upon juries I have found that most women make attentive, conscientious and intelligent tryers of fact. It is my observation that most women jurors have a highly developed sense of their responsibilities, and approach the work with every desire to perform their duties as citizens in a most conscientious manner."

Press Comment

Women on Juries

The Vote, London, England, February 3, 1933.

THE press reminds us that it is just over twelve years since, as the result of the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, women first took their part in jury service. *Vote* readers will remember how great was the opposition in some quarters at that time to women taking part in jury service. Many men—politicians amongst them—wanted this service to be made "permissive" and vigorously protested against women being compelled to listen in court to "unpleasant" cases. Common sense, however, won through, and it is now generally admitted that women jurors have never shown any sign of desiring to shirk the varied responsibilities attached to service on mixed juries. In the first year alone 18,262 women were called to jury service, the number has steadily increased in succeeding years, and women jurors have deservedly won unstinted praise for their service from judges, some of whom were none too favorable to women jurors in earlier days.

Is It The Depression?

The Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal. January 19, 1933.

WITH Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas elected to the United States Senate; "Ma" Ferguson elected Governor of Texas; six women in the present House of Representatives; a woman, Mrs. Minnie Craig, chosen speaker of the North Dakota House of Representatives and a prospect for a woman in the Cabinet, politics as a field for women would appear to be looking up.

In reality, women did not do so well in politics in 1932. Thirty-three State Legislatures will have fifteen fewer women legislators in 1933 than the number serving in thirty-nine States in 1931. This is a decrease of eighteen from the 149 women carried on the rosters of thirty-eight State Legislatures in 1929.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont

The Vote, London, England, February 3, 1933.

MRS. BELMONT, president of the Woman's Party in America, died at her house in Paris on January 26. She was a pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage and a most generous supporter of the movement. Mrs. Belmont has been called "the Mrs. Pankhurst of America," and she was a keen supporter of the militants in that country. She organized American women to "work on Congress," and for six years there were agitations, imprisonments and "hecklings." In 1920 the suffrage was won. Since the suffrage was gained Mrs. Belmont has striven with might and main to secure absolutely equal treatment for women with men in the United States. Last year she directed the Woman's Party campaign for the Equality Reservation to the United States entrance to the World Court. She gave to the Woman's Party the Alva Belmont House and grounds at Washington, valued at $100,000.

Mrs. Belmont was Alva Smith, the daughter of a cotton planter in Alabama, and was educated in France. In 1874 she married W. K. Vanderbilt, the United States millionaire. They had two sons and a daughter, Consuelo, who was married to the Duke of Marlborough in 1895, this marriage being annulled in 1920. In 1896 Mrs. Vanderbilt married Oliver H. P. Belmont, who died in 1908.

Apart from her active leadership of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Belmont was actively interested in architecture, hospitals, children's homes and the abolition of child labor.

News from the Field

Maryland Feminist Dies

ETTA H. MADDOX, who was instrumental in having the Maryland Legislature change its statutes to make it possible for women to practice law in Maryland, and who was the first woman lawyer in Maryland, died on February 19 at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. William Funck, president of the Baltimore City Branch of the Woman's Party.

Miss Maddox had been in failing health for the last five years. She became seriously ill seven weeks ago.

Working consistently for women's rights throughout the years, Miss Maddox was one of the promoters of the first suffrage body in the State, the Maryland Suffrage Association, organized in 1894, of which her sister, Mrs. Funck, was president for thirty years.

Miss Maddox was the author of the first suffrage bill introduced in the Maryland General Assembly in 1910 and presided at the hearing in the House of Delegates.

After women were enfranchised she organized, together with Mrs. S. Johnson Poe and others, the Women's Democratic Club. At the time of her death she was chairman of the advisory board of the Women's Democratic Luncheon Club of Baltimore. She was also president of the Woman's Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Maddox was graudated from the Peabody Conservatory of Music, and was well known in musical circles. A mezzo soprano, she sang in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and other cities.

For a time she was director of the Seventh Baptist Church choir, when such a position was unique for a woman. She also was leading soprano for some time at the First Presbyterian Church.

After graduating from the Eastern High School, Miss Maddox entered the law school of the old University of Baltimore, from which she was graduated in 1900, with the distinction of being its first woman graduate.

In those days women were not permitted to take the State bar examination, provision being made only for "male citizens."

She took her case to the courts, which decided it was not within their province to say that "females" were entitled to be admitted to the bar.

Immediately Miss Maddox set about to have the law of the State changed.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, February 22, in Baltimore, Maryland.

A delegation from the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party attended the funeral. A wreath, in the colors of the Woman's Party, was sent by the Maryland Branch in recognition of Miss Maddox's valiant services to the Feminist movement.

Maryland Council Plans Defense

AT a meeting of the Council of Officers and Presidents of the Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, held on February 17, at the Woman's City Club, Baltimore, Md., plans were outlined for holding a mass meeting in Baltimore in the near future in defense of married women whose positions are threatened. A large delegation of women in the city service appeared at the meeting and appealed for aid. Seventeen new members in the Business and Professional Council were accepted. Ida I. Kloze was appointed chairman of committee on arrangements for the mass meeting. The members of the Council were the guests of the State president at dinner preceding the meeting.

Inheritance Bill Passes Senate

THE Equal Inheritance Bill, advocated by Lenora Spencer of Hot Springs, Arkansas, passed the Arkansas Senate on February 7. It is now before the Governor, and when signed by him will become law. Congratulations to Mrs. Spencer!

Protective Legislation Discussed

THE Baltimore Branch of the National Woman's Party heard a spirited discussion of Protective Legislation for women only on February 21 at headquarters, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore. Henrietta Briscoe presided and Dora G. Ogle presented the arguments against the eight-hour bill now pending in the General Assembly. Mrs. J. Preston Tippett was hostess.

Marie W. Presstman will address the Baltimore Branch at its meeting on February 28 on "Equal Rights in the General Assembly."

Miss Presstman Appointed

MARIE W. PRESSTMAN has been appointed by the Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, chairman of a committee to co-operate with the National Council of Women in securing signatures for the Postal Telegraph petition.

She is asking twenty-eight leaders of women's organizations in Maryland to serve on the committee with her. Maryland members are requested to sign at Postal Telegraph offices without delay.

Alice Paul at Headquarters

INDEFATIGABLE as ever, Alice Paul has been working at Alva Belmont House throughout the past week. She contemplates a number of conferences with State leaders elsewhere, but letters addressed to her at 144 B Street N. W., Washington, D. C., will be promptly forwarded to her.

National Council to Meet

A MEETING of the National Council of the National Woman's Party will be held at Alva Belmont House on March 5 at 1.30 P. M. to consider urgent business.

Defends Business Women

WOMEN should not be discriminated against in business, with depression as an alibi. *Plain Talk Magazine* for February says in an informative article by Eudora Ramsay Richardson of Richmond, Va., field representative of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Richardson defends the women who have to work for their own living and that of their dependents. "Sixty per cent. of the single women have family responsibilities," she writes, "while 70 per cent. of the married women and widows have similar need for steady employment.

"As would be expected, the higher income level is attained by women who are supporting others as well as themselves, the median salary for the entire number being but $1,580, while that of those wholly responsible for families is $1,850.

"If these married women, 70 per cent. of whom are supporting others and the remaining 30 per cent. probably working because their husbands do not earn enough for two, should lose their positions, our bread lines would be lengthened by many miles and the unemployment problem would be greatly complicated. Families would be dismembered and suffering immeasurably increased.

"Boards of education are eliminating women from rosters of teachers. Papers are being introduced into city councils to exclude married women from municipal payrolls. Privately owned corporations, banks, railroads, factories and many other enterprises are similarly discriminating against women who theoretically share the salaries of men.

"There can be no doubt that women are

carrying their load of the depression, both by economy and by means of whatever outside work is available. They are doing so willingly—glad to be able to serve those they love.

"We do object, however, to the type of unreasoning opposition that is making our already difficult task much harder to endure and that is setting back our own and others' progress. Our appeal to men, and to those of our sisters who have not thought through the question is that justice and fair play be allowed to prevail and that public opinion frown upon discriminations based upon sex."

New York Women Take Action

A LUNCHEON on January 21 of the Mount Vernon Business and Professional Women's Club for the executive board of the New York State Federation of the Westchester Woman's Club, which had been following a more or less routine course, suddenly took a martial turn with a series of virile attacks on existing tendencies of makers and administrators of laws.

First came the reading of a resolution, copies of which were sent to Governor Herbert H. Lehman and the State Legislature, protesting against the current campaign of the National Consumers' League for a 44-hour week and a minimum wage of $16 a week to protect women workers in this State. The board of directors at its meeting had resolved that this action was discriminatory against women.

The progression from calm discussion to vigilance over their rights was most marked in the women with the presenting of reports by the chairmen of various committees to Grace L. B. Milligan of Mount Vernon, State president. Groups interested in world peace, taxes, government, economics, health, education and other vital subjects reported this year's work.

One officer expressed the hope that all business women, whether executives or not, should later be included in the club, in order to provide a more effective means of concerted action.

The resolution directed against the efforts of a number of men and women proposing to introduce in the present session of the Legislature the law limiting wages and hours for feminine workers read in part:

"We believe any mandatory legislation as to wages or hours of work for women is restrictive, discriminatory and injurious to women, resulting in their actually losing opportunities to work.

"A copy of these resolutions will be sent to each club in our organization asking such clubs to have the matter of the proposed bill presented to the club, and the members of our organization will be urged to write to Governor Lehman and their representatives telling of their opposition. The resolution will also be presented at the convention of the State Federation this May."

The meaning of the proposed bill was interpreted by Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg, New York City lawyer. Mayor Bateman seemed surprised at her vehement expression of resentment at municipal administration of the State work fund regarding the amount allowed women.

Feminist Notes

Turkish Women Advance

THE thanks of an organization representing 40,000,000 women throughout the world were recently given to Mustapha Kemal for his liberal policies leading toward the emancipation of Turkish women. Under his government, in the nine years since the Republic of Turkey was founded, the women of the country have put aside the veil, received the right of suffrage, left the harems, learned to read and write, and many of them have gone into gainful occupations. Polygamy has been abolished and divorce and alimony established.

Baroda Marriage Bill

A BILL to prevent the marriage of a girl of eighteen years or under with a man above forty-five has been passed by the Baroda State Legislative Assembly. Its object is to prevent elderly men marrying young girls and the frequent result that the girls become "child widows."

Wyoming Women Lose

JURY service for Wyoming women will not be forthcoming for at least another two years.

The State Senate decided that question on February 1, indefinitely postponing with only meager opposition a bill which sailed through the house and by which women would have been placed on a parity with men in jury duty.

The Jury Service campaign was sponsored by the Wyoming State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Married Women to Lose Jobs

MARRIAGE after next July 1 of any women employed by the University of Missouri will cost them their jobs. President Walter Williams announced recently that "any woman employed in the university, marrying after July 1, will automatically forfeit her position at the university."

Women Homesteaders

CANADIAN women in considerable numbers are answering the call of the land. A change in the regulations governing the acquisition of homesteads has sent more than 2,000 Alberta women into the venture in eighteen months. Formerly, only widows who were heads of families were eligible along with men; now any woman of age and certain residential qualifications may take up a homstead in Alberta.

To Note Women's Activities

BEGINNING with the March issue, the *Ladies' Home Journal* will publish a page dedicated to the activities of organized women.

Finds Women Slighted

GERTRUDE ELY of Bryn Mawr, president of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, said today enactment of the Prince-Chapman primary repealer would deprive women of participation in conventions.

She said no provision is made in the bill for State committeewomen as delegates to the party conventions.

Miss Ely stated: "We were surprised to find that in the Prince-Chapman bill, drawn to abolish primaries, all mention of State committeewomen as delegates and party officers had been left out, except insofar as National committeemen and committeewomen were mentioned."

Clause for a Gift by Will to the National Woman's Party

Believing that women should have Equal Rights and opportunities with men before the law, in the professions, in industry, in education, in the church, in the home, and in the conduct of our Government, I give to the **National Woman's Party,** a corporation of Washington, D. C., the sum of.....dollars to further its work for the advancement of women.

ROOMS FOR VISITORS IN WASHINGTON

Headquarters of the National Woman's Party announces that several spacious, sunny rooms in Alva Belmont House at 144 B Street N. E., just a block from the Capitol, are available for the use of members of the National Woman's Party temporarily in Washington.

Rooms, $2.00

DAY PRINTING COMPANY

PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS

600 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md.